

FIG. 3

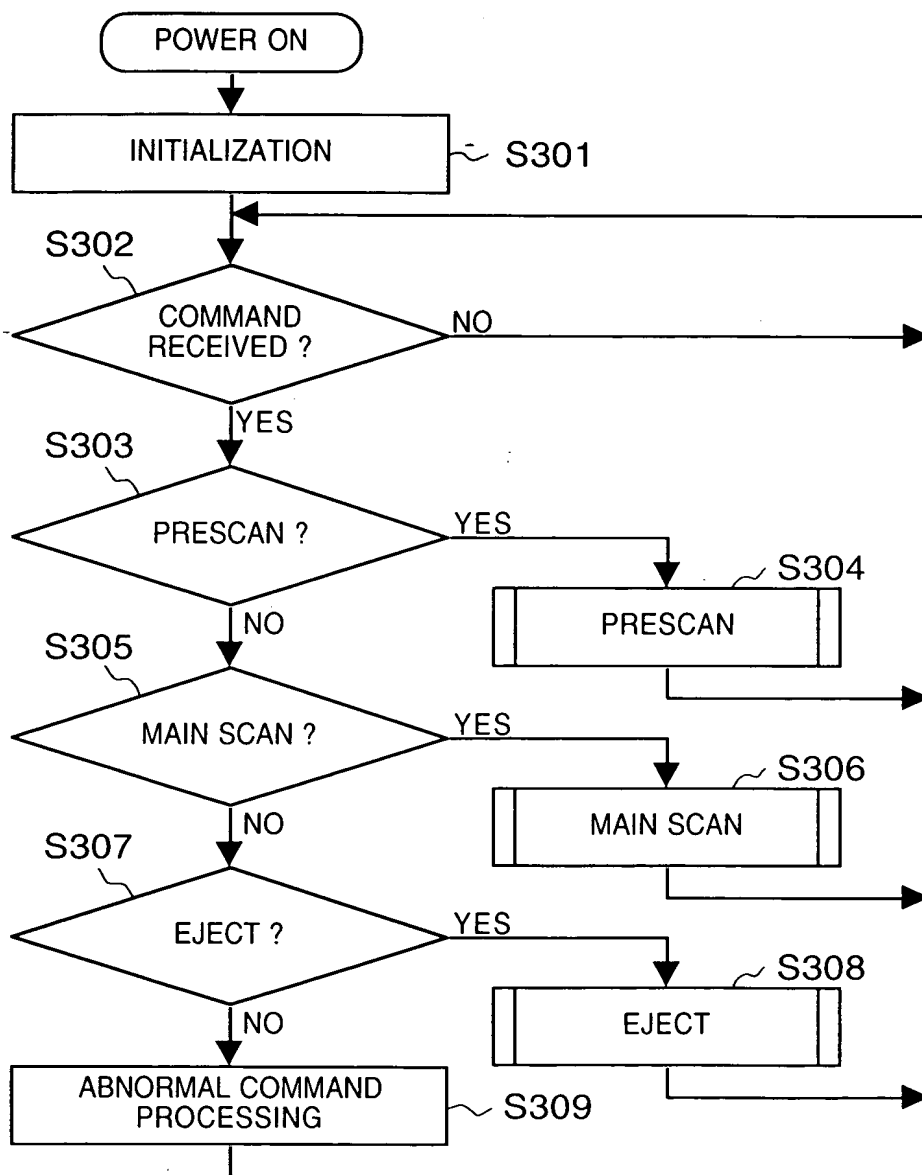


FIG. 4

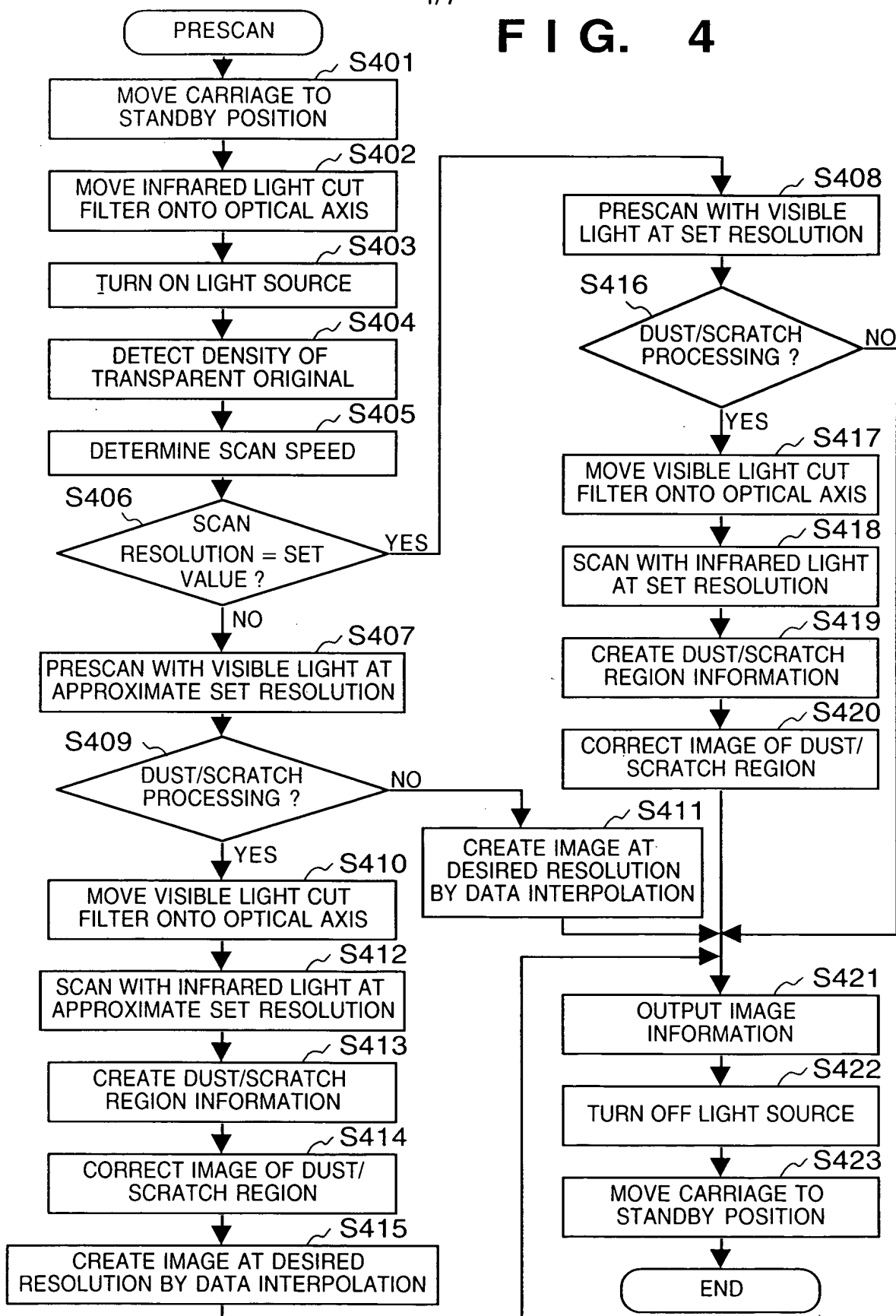


FIG. 5

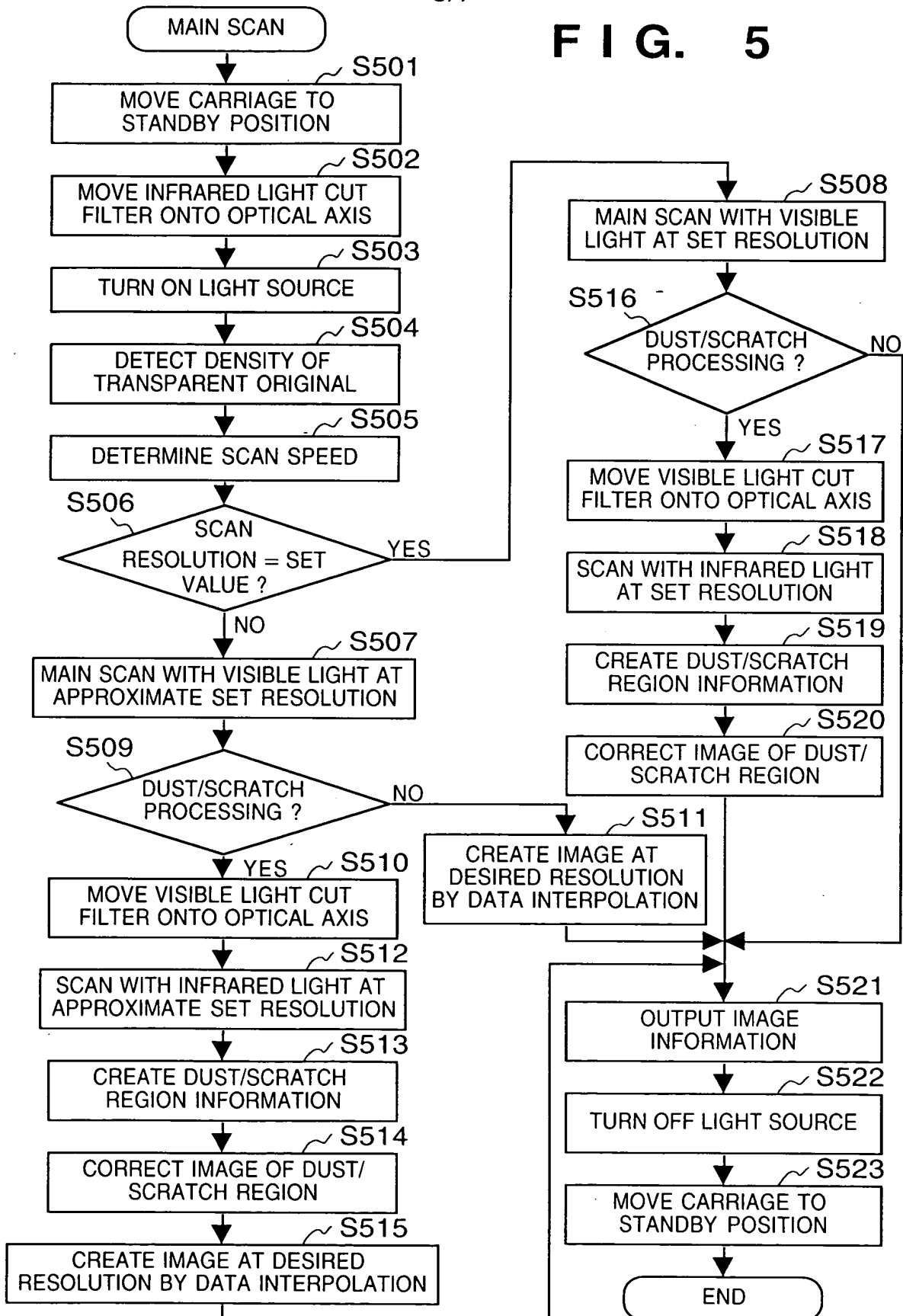
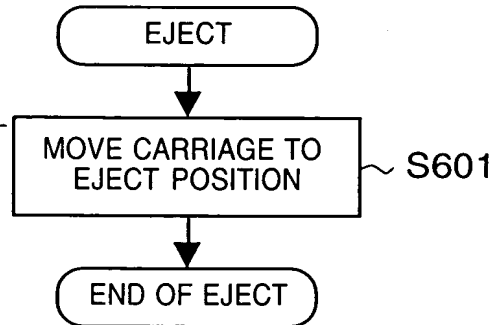


FIG. 6

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Diagram illustrating the process of film reversal and image processing:

- Object to be Photographed:** The initial subject of the image.
- Reversal Film:** The film used to capture the image.
- Scanner:** The device that reads the film and converts it into a digital signal.
- Gamma Correction:** The process of adjusting the contrast of the image.
- Output:** The final processed image.
- Human Eye:** The viewer of the final image.
- Dust or Scratch:** A secondary image showing artifacts from the film.
- Image Signal:** The digital representation of the image.
- (Positive Image):** The final output image, shown in two examples: one with a pattern of dots and one with a pattern of lines.

The diagram illustrates the signal processing flow of a video camera system designed for negative film. The main processing chain consists of the following stages:

- OBJECT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED**: The input subject.
- NEGATIVE FILM**: The medium capturing the image.
- SCANNER**: The device that reads the negative film.
- REVERSE**: The process of reversing the negative image.
- GAMMA CORRECTION**: The process of adjusting the image's contrast and brightness.
- OUTPUT**: The final processed image signal.
- HUMAN EYE**: The viewer of the output.

A secondary path for handling imperfections is shown below the main flow:

- DUST OR SCRATCH**: An input representing physical damage on the film.
- (NEGATIVE IMAGE)**: The resulting negative image of the dust or scratch.
- IMAGE SIGNAL**: The processed signal from the negative image.
- ('POSITIVE IMAGE')**: The final positive image representation of the dust or scratch.